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Subfamily IV, PODAGRIONINÆ.

Genus **PODAGRION** Spinola.**Podagrion quinquedentatus**, new species.

Male. — Length, 3.4 mm. Dark bluish-green, the front of the head metallic-green; scape of antennæ and legs, except the coxæ and the hind femora, which are of a dark metallic-bluish tinge, brownish-yellow, the hind tibiæ brown or dark fuscous; the swollen hind femora are armed with *five* teeth beneath; flagellum brown-black. Wings hyaline, the veins brown. Abdomen æneous black, but yellow beneath for half its length at base.

Type. — No. 7148, U. S. National Museum.

Hong-Kong, China. This species was taken by Mr. A. Koebele; it is evidently allied to *P. sinensis* Walker.

(*To be continued.*)

THE PHILANTHIDÆ OF NEW MEXICO.—I.

BY H. L. VIERECK, AND T. D. A. COCKERELL,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Genus **EUCERCERIS** Cresson, 1865.

TABLE OF SPECIES (alternative).

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Legs yellow and black; base of metathorax striate..... | 2. |
| Legs red, reddish or with some yellow..... | 3. |
| 2. Mesothorax very sparsely punctured..... | striareata . |
| Metathorax quite closely punctured..... | chapmanæ . |
| 3. Head black with a yellow, rarely red, spot above or just back of each eye... | 4. |
| Head with much red, or at least a red or brownish patch on cheeks..... | 7. |
| 4. Enclosure of metathorax punctured; scutellum entirely black..... | montana . |
| Enclosure of metathorax transversely striate; scutellum with light markings.. | 5. |
| 5. Abdomen without red | 6. |
| Second segment of abdomen at least red..... | tricolor . |
| 6. Scutellum and enclosure without yellow spots..... | simulatrix . |
| Scutellum and enclosure with yellow spots..... | fulvipes . |
| 7. Sides of mesothorax sparsely punctured on a shining ground | 8. |
| Sides of mesothorax closely punctured, the punctures more or less confluent.. | 9. |
| 8. Top of head red except between the ocelli or occiput partly black; clypeus of ♀ with a prominent projection..... | unicornis . |
| Top of the head black with red intruding laterally | rubripes . |
| 9. Larger; head largely, cheeks and vertex red; clypeus of ♀ with a prominent median projection..... | fulviceps . |
| Smaller | 10. |
| 10. Region on each side of ocelli usually black; a prominent process on each side of clypeus in ♀. | canaliculata . |

Cheeks and vertex at least partly brown; clypeus with a truncate, not very prominent process.....**zonata**.

TABLE OF SPECIES (alternative).

1. Second submarginal cell petiolate..... 7.
Second submarginal cell not petiolate..... 2.
2. Metathorax largely black..... 3.
Metathorax with very little or no black..... 6.
3. Occipital region black and with a yellow spot 4.
Occipital region black and red, no yellow; bands on abdomen pure yellow.
rubripes.
4. A small shining space at apex of triangular enclosure of metathorax; scutellum and postscutellum maculated..... 5.
No small shining space at apex of triangular enclosure; scutellum immaculate, postscutellum yellow.....**chapmanæ**.
5. Enclosure transversely striated.....**simulatrix**.
Posterior border of enclosure smooth, not striated.....**fulvipes**.
6. Female with a prominent process each side of clypeus, in male simply convex; largely yellow, decorated with red.....**canaliculatus**.
7. Head partly or entirely red or brown..... 8.
Head black and yellow or cream color..... 10.
8. Female clypeus with a prominent acute production..... 9.
Clypeal production not prominent, truncate.....**zonata**.
9. Pygidial area long and narrow, more than twice as long as broad.....**unicornis**.
Pygidial area hardly twice as long as broad; metathorax red, yellow and black.
fulviceps.
10. Light marks pale primrose color.....**tricolor**.
Light marks bright yellow..... 11.
11. Enclosure on metathorax inconspicuous, punctate.....**montana**.
Enclosure on metathorax conspicuous, striate.....**striareata**.

Eucerceris striareata, new species.

♀. Length 15 mm., black and yellow. Head large; eyes diverging below; a longitudinal ridge between antennæ; mandibles long, with a prominent tooth on inner side; clypeus not produced into a spine; lower margin of clypeus with a pair of short black denticles on each side opposite the mandibular tooth, which appears to fit between them; face closely punctured, becoming striate-punctate on the front; head black, with the clypeus, base of mandibles, stripe from very near anterior ocellus to clypeus (widening below to form a triangular supraclypeal mark), very broad lateral face marks (ending very bluntly on front, there diverging from the orbits), and broad band behind eyes, all deep lemon-yellow; antennæ black, with the first three joints of the flagellum ferruginous, and the fourth partly so; thorax black, with the upper border of prothorax broadly, a round spot with a linear upward extension below tegulæ, a large spot on each anterior corner of scutellum, postscutellum, and a large mark on each side of metathorax, all bright yellow; mesothorax shining and sparsely punctured, the parapsidal grooves very distinct, a small area on anterior margin on each side of middle covered with minute punctures; scutellum very sparsely punctured, except on its posterior margin, where the punctures are closer; enclosure of

metathorax very distinct, with a median groove, and strong, regular, oblique striae; sides of metathorax striate-punctate; tegulae dark reddish, with a large yellow spot in front; wings clouded on costa and apex as usual, the nervures ferruginous; second submarginal cell petiolate above; second recurrent nervure practically meeting second transverso-cubital; coxae black with a yellow spot in front; femora yellow with a large black area, pointed apical, behind, this on the hind femora nearly enclosing a yellow mark; tibiae yellow with ferruginous spines; tarsi with the basal joint more or less yellow, the others ferruginous; abdomen yellow marked with black, the yellow parts very sparsely punctured, except towards the bases of the segments, the black parts roughened; first segment black with a broad yellow band, deeply notched anteriorly and posteriorly in the middle; second broadly black at base and with a transverse median black mark; third to fifth narrowly black at base, the third and fourth with a long transverse black mark; sixth black, except the hollowed areas on each side of the pygidial plate, which are yellow; pygidial plate narrow; venter yellow, banded with black.

One specimen: White Oaks, New Mexico, collected by Miss Bertha Chapman.

Eucerceris chapmanæ, new species.

♂. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., black and yellow. Similar to *E. striareatus*, but differing as follows (part of the difference being sexual): Eyes much larger, face much narrower; clypeus without any black denticles on margin; scape shorter and thicker and yellow in front; flagellum black, the second to fourth joints reddened beneath; cheeks with no yellow band, but only a small spot on upper part; metathorax quite closely punctured all over; scutellum entirely black, yellow marks on metathorax much smaller; second submarginal cell joining marginal; second recurrent nervure joining third submarginal cell about as far from its base as first recurrent nervure is from base of second submarginal; black area on hind femora not enclosing a yellow mark; hind tibiae with a black apical patch on inner side; abdomen black with six bright yellow bands, that on second segment with an anterior process on each side directed antero-mesad; claspers very large, the apical half strongly hairy above; ventral surface of abdomen yellow, as also is the under surface of the thorax. (In *E. striareatus* the sternites are entirely black).

One specimen, collected by Miss Bertha Chapman, after whom it is named. It is believed to be from White Oaks, New Mexico, but there is just a possibility that it came from the Yosemite, California. This insect looks like the male of *E. striareatus*, but the sculpture of the mesothorax, the pattern of the abdomen and color of the sternal parts are entirely different. The top of the head and the anterior part of the thorax are quite hairy, the hair being of a sordid whitish.

Eucerceris montana Cresson.

Twenty-two specimens; twenty from Highrolls, Sacramento Mts., N. M., May 29 to June 3, 1902 (Viereck); two from Amogordo, N. M., May 13, 1902 (Viereck). Also found in the Mesilla Valley.

The second submarginal cell is petiolate (above) in the male.

Eucerceris simulatrix, new species.

♂. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; black and pale yellow, with red legs. Similar in appearance and pattern to *E. montana*, but smaller, with a considerably smaller head, the second submarginal cell not petiolate above, but broadly joined to the marginal, and the basal enclosure of metathorax strongly transversely striate, except at the tip; where it is smooth and shining. The mandibles are ordinary, not massive as in *montana*. Eyes slightly diverging below; clypeus with three little apical teeth, vertex and occiput black, very densely and coarsely punctured; this black sends downwards a pair of stripes passing through the antennal sockets and ending very narrowly at the clypeus, but otherwise the face is light yellow; scape with a pale yellowish stripe in front; first three joints of flagellum ferruginous; basal two thirds of mandibles yellow; a round yellow spot behind the upper part of each eye; mesothorax posteriorly with widely-separated punctures on a shining ground, anteriorly closely punctured; upper border of prothorax extending to tubercles, two marks (one above the other) on pleura, anterior border of scutellum narrowly interrupted in the middle, postscutellum, and a large mark on each side of metathorax, all pale yellow; metathorax strongly punctured, except the enclosure, which is strongly transversely striate, with a smooth apical area; tegulæ black basally, dark red outwardly, and pale yellow in front; stigma bright ferruginous, nervures fuscous; sternites along the middle line, and coxæ in front, pale yellow; first four femora largely yellow beneath, and their tibiæ yellow on outer side, the legs otherwise red, with a black shade on the middle femora above, and a black stripe on the hind tibiæ behind, and the coxæ are black behind; abdomen with the segments strongly constricted, strongly but not very densely punctured, black with six light yellow bands; on the venter there is some red, especially on the second segment.

One specimen; Las Vegas, N. M., June 26, 1902 (Viereck).

Eucerceris tricolor (Cockerell).

Described as a variety of *E. vittatifrons*, but its characters persist in a considerable series, and it is probably a valid species. Sometimes the third abdominal segment is red as well as the second. Las Cruces, N. M., Sept. 5, two (C. H. T. Townsend); Las Cruces, Oct. 5, 1895, at flowers of *Gutierrezia glomerella* Greene, one (Cockerell); Highrolls, Sacramento Mts., N. M., May 30 to June 10, nine (Viereck); Alamogordo, N. M., May 13, 1902, three (Viereck).

Eucerceris unicornis Patton.

The amount of red on the abdomen is quite variable.

Las Cruces, N. M., one (C. H. T. Townsend); Las Vegas, N. M., June 26, 1902 (Viereck).

Also Colorado (with number 1,601) and Montana (Cresson collection).

Eucerceris fulviceps Cresson, var. rhodops, new variety.

Scutellum entirely black (red in the typical form, which is also from New Mexico).

♀. Length about 14 mm.; head red, face yellow; thorax black, marked with yellow; abdomen lemon yellow above, sutures red and black, apical segment black; venter with basal two thirds red, apical third black; legs red; wings dark fuliginous. Mandibles with a very large tooth within near base; clypeus excavated and extremely narrow, leaving a large space between clypeus and mandibles; middle of clypeus with a long marginal tooth directed anteriorly; antennæ with the first four joints red, the rest black; base of metathorax strongly transversely grooved, with a longitudinal median groove; sides of the enclosure with two long yellow marks converging caudad; pygidium broad, rugose, rounded at end. Eyes in life deep red.

A most beautiful and peculiar species. One, Pecos, N. M., at flowers of *Eriogonum*, Aug. 19, 1903 (Wilmatte P. Cockerell).

Eucerceris rubripes, Cresson.

Highrolls, N. M., June 3, 1902 (Viereck); Santa Fé, N. M., August (Cockerell, 3,984); Glorieta, N. M., Aug. 23, 1903 (Cockerell). The eyes of the male in life are green suffused with red.

Eucerceris canaliculata (Say).

Las Cruces, N. M. (C. H. T. Townsend); Alamogordo, N. M., eleven, May 13, 1902 (Viereck).

The two following occur in New Mexico, but are not contained in the collection before us:

Eucerceris zonatus (Say).

Mesilla Valley.

Eucerceris fulvipes Cresson.

Las Vegas.

Class I, HEXAPODA.**Order II, COLEOPTERA.****CATERPILLARS ATTACKED BY HISTERS.**

BY WM. T. DAVIS,

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

The following observations on caterpillars being attacked by North American species of *Hister* may be of interest from the fact that the manuals of entomology generally give the student the impression that the Histeridæ are scavengers only. Some make the statement without